Mr. Van Haren's Letter of Acceptance, LANGEST ALD, August 22, 1845 Gastlanes: I have had the honor to receive our letter, giving me official information of the of the Buffalo Convention. character and proceedings of the as described by you, and the concession and, to some extent, of opinions also, t of its members, which consided them um, and demand from me a grateful acorledgement, for the expression of confidence My position, in regard to the Presidential

a peculiar one; and it is due to me, of the knowledge of it should be co-extensive that of every material step I take in the I declined, respectfully but exsumerous offers from friends in other nies, to promote my nomination at the late Saiss, to promote the same spirit, its pro-Baumare permission to the New York Delegation to present my name to that body, under any

This refusal would have been equally decisive, if it had been certain that they would have had their power to carry their friendly wishes The New York delegation to the The Convention requested my opinions in regent to the obligations imposed upon them by Baltimore nominations, and the constituthe flattanere and expediency of a prohibition, by the use of my name, by the Convention, as its use of my manie, indicate for the Presidency. I cheerfully gave them the opinions they desired, but declined the hen the opinion they sincerely deand to respect my wishes in this regard, I have coupled. But the Convention were of pinion, that the use of my name was necessary, as well to enable the Democracy of New York to carry forward, with a reasonable prospert of ultimate success, the great principle for which they contended, as to sustain themselves in the extraordinary position to which they had ben driven, by the injustice of others; and that the relations which had so long existed beused us, gave them a right to use it, not only without my consent, but against my known Entertaining these views, they decided to nominate me, and omitted to give me the

anni notice of their proceedings. The reasons why I did not feel myself at lib city to interpose any farther obstacles to their wishes, have been given to the public, and need not be repeated. it is in this form that my name, as a candidate

people Occupying this position, I shall feel elf honored by the support of an assemblage so enlightened and patriotic, and so devoof to the maintenance of the great principle we ontend for, as that in whose behulf you have Linnage Diff. I have examined and considered the platform

donted by the Buffalo Convention, as defining he political creed of the "Free Democracy," which it embraces, and the interesting circumstances under which it is presented. It breathes the right spirit, and presents a political chart, with the explanations I am about to sale, I can, in good faith, adopt and sustain. In regard to the chief topic of the Resoluons, it is not to be doubted that the present ented movement of the public mind in non-slaveholding States upon the subject of

hished by the founders of the Republic. That selicy, in addition to the prospective prohibition the Foreign Slave Trade, was-1. Adequate, efficient, and certain security against the extension of Slavery into territories

where it did not practically exist. 2. That, in the language of your own conthe several States of this Union which recognise is existence, should depend upon State laws, which cannot be repealed or modified by the Federal Government;" and-

the institution in localities where it was placed under the control of Congress.

in urious tendencies of an element of discord. more difficult to deal with than any to which our free institutions are exposed. But unhappily for the present harmony, and possibly for the first branch of this policy, so inadmissible upon principle, and so revolting to our feelings, as to produce a rush of public sentiment toward the point of resistance, which, with a population so considerate and so staid as ours, is never seen, except when a conviction exists that the inet referred to. honor and safety of the country are at stake, and then, always. A train of occurrences all tending to the same general end, which have for a few years past, followed each other in rapid succession, has raised this feeling to an elevation hitherto unknown, and produced resolves which it is not in the power of individuals to induce the people to recede from. The constitutionality, the justice, the humanity, and the expediency of the ground they have taken, are all so clear as to preclude the possibility of a con-tinued diversity of opinion or action in the nonslaveholding States.

The consequences that may result from this conflict of apinion between us and those who are, unhappily, our opponents-if their pretensions are persisted in-are known only to that omniscient and kind Providence which has hitherto protected our country and its institutions from the dangers which have threatened

The claim set up by our Southern brethren is a departure from the platform raised by our common ancestors, at the period when the chain of our Union was the brightest, and the fraternal feeling between the States that composed it the strongest. It comes upon the back of a series of events well calculated to awaken at the North that deep, and, as it respects ourselves, overwhelming sensation in the public mind to which I have referred. A brief review of them, at a moment so critical, cannot fail to be useful The fature condition of the respective States in regard to the probable continuance or abolition of Slavery, were correctly foreseen at the ofmation of the Government. Those of the Old Thirteen which are now exempt from it, acted under a confident anticipation that they would soon become so; while those of the number where Slavery still exists, could not look forward to an equally favorable result in regard to themselves. It was, therefore, well under-stood at the adoption of the Constitution that aitheigh a large and highly respectable portion of the members of the Confederacy would prob-ably for a long, certainly for an indefinite, period remain slaveholding States, a mojority of the States would be non-slaveholding; and that a constitutional preponderance in the Federal Government would be thus secured to the lat-

the slaveholding States themselves were promisently active in a measure—the Ordinance of 1781—by which six new states were designed to be, and five actually were, arrayed on the same side. These added to the seven in which Slavery had been, or was expected to be, abolished would make the division in this regard, twelve to air. The evidence we possess of the circum, stances and dispositions of the times, warrants se is assuming that no one, on that day, anticiputed that this difference in the respective con-Stions of the States, in regard to Slavery, would ever be overcome or neutralized, by the accesssion to the Confederacy of new slaveholding States. Yet, in the brief period which has and when once fully understood and appreciated by the people of the non-slaveholding States, they must have a controlling influence over their fature course. The second of the measure would draw after it sate grave to up-hold it. If it can have such a tendency, it will their fature course. their future course. The emotion they have already excited ought not to surprise intelligent and ingenuous minds in any quarter.

But this is not the course the most re-

every previous occasion when there has been a

he Union as much. Now, for the first time, the attempt is made, to permit the introduction of Slavery into territories which are now free from it-territories from which it was expelled, within the last fifteen or twenty years, by the express and solemn act of their former government and people—a government and people with whom in respect to the attributes of free

dom ours could not brook a comparison. Nor is the only or its worst feature. In annexing to our Union Texas, an extensive slave state, covering an area. State, covering an area capable of being formed ready exempted from it by law. Who first proed in a war with Mexico, which claimed contin that of every meterial my determina-nee. In 1844, I announced my determina-tants of the non-slaveholding States, to sanc-tion the extension, through our instrumentality, others have relieved from that great evil. Such a proposition needs only to be stated, to insure its prompt rejection by the non-slaveholding

Upon what grounds is it attempted to sustain a principle, so repugnant to our feelings, so destruc- der its restrictions. In respect to Ohio, the tive in our view, to our national character, and so well calculated, if successful, to cloud the glory of this great Republic? That there should subject of Slavery between us and our Southern brethren, is certainly natural. The strength of Northern aversion to the institution, has been recently very truly stated on the floor of the Sentogether, of the introduction of Slavery into age, by a very distinguished Southern statesress, of the introduction of Stavery Into man. The people of the North could not overnot desire to do so, because they religiously be-lieve that the highest earthly interests of man are based on its permanency and ultimate-universality. At the South the feeling is very dif ferent, because the culture of their minds and spositions and the force of habit have had an opposite tendency. This known, and, for a season at least, incurable diversity of opinion and feeling should beget a spirit of concination, and inculcate mutual forbearance in speech and 'ac-This duty has doubtless been occasionally. lost sight of, on both sides; but it cannot be denied that the departure from it has been greater on the part of our Southern brethren,

No one will venture to insist that it is, at this day, either expedient or right to originate Stavery in territories that are free from it, if it can be properly prevented. But it is insisted that this cannot be done in the case under consideration, and in the form proposed. First, because the Constitution does not give Congress the power to prohibit Slavery in the territories; and that, conequently, the great number of acts for that purfor the Presidency, has been brought before the pose which have been passed for the last sixty ractions of the Constitution.

All will reigember the solemnity and rapidity ith which State after State, at the South, in urcession, announced this doctrine, and the acmonious vehemence with which their convenions denounced political precription, in the form of exclusion from the offices of President and Vice-President, of all who refused to adopt with the attention due to the grave subjects it. But it is already apparent that differences of opinion upon this important subject cannot be settled by vehement assumptions, nor conciliation in regard to it promoted by denunciation, In our country such difficulties must be solved v appeals to the tests provided by the Constitu-For the rectitude of our motives, and the correctness of our conduct, we are responsible, on earth, to the opinions of the civilised world, and hereafter to a Power that is greater and wiser than all.

layery, is caused mainly by an earnest desire to The question of constitutionality, the gravest phold and enforce the policy in regard to it esof all questions that can be made against a public measure, has just passed through the ordeal of public discussion, and the doctrine in question has been so thoroughly rejected and condemned by the voice of the nation that it is no onger necessary to spend words in refuting it.

Two circumstances have, however, occurred, which, though not necessary to its overthrow, them to notice. It now appears, that twenty-eight years since, at the time of the Missouri Compromise, Mr. Monroe then President, a 3. A spirit of considerate forbearance toward slaveholder, and elected from a slaveholding State, submitted this very question, save only that it was then applied to slave territory, to a By a wise observance of this policy, we have, until recently, been enabled to neutralize the such giant intellects from the slaveholding States as Crawford, Calhoun and Wirt, the latter the law officer of the Government; that they were unanimously of opinion that Congres did possess the power in question; and that the the future welfare, of our beloved country, a then President, a man who was on the scene of pretension has been recently set up by our action when the Constitution was formed, consethren of the siaveholding States, in regard to curring in that opinion, approved the bill. documents which attest these interesting circumstances are before the country, and every one will judge for himself of their claims to credence, considered in connection with what has been said upon the subject by the survivor of the Cab-

> To bring the matter nearer to our own times within a few days, upon the very heel of the recent discussions upon this point, a bill containing this restriction—the very bill which has in part, produced this discussion—has passed both branches of the National Legislature, and received the constitutional approval of the Executive an approval which it was his sworn duty to withhold, if he had not been satisfied that all the provisions of the bill were in conformity to the Constitution. The present President, also a slaveholder, elected from a slaveholding State, with a large portion of his Cabinet in the same situation, has given the highest sauction to the doctrine we contend for that is known to our in-stitutions; and although he felt himself called upon to make an extra message; setting forth his asons for believing that the restriction ought not to be applied to our Mexican Territories, he does not take the slightest notice of the consti tutional objection on which so many Southern States had based their opposition to the general measure. This branch of the subject has been

thus, and we hope forever, disposed of. It is farther contended that slaves are so fa to be regarded as property as to authorise their owners to carry them into any of the territories, and to held them there, notwithstanding any act which Congress may pass upon the subject If Congress have the constitutional power to prohibit Slavery in the territories, its laws place the subject on the same footing there, as the State laws do in the States. As well, therefore, might the slaveholder contend that he can bring his slaves into a State which prohibits Slavery, as that he can bring them in Territories where Slavery is prohibited by Congress. If his slave runs away, and enters one of the non-slaveholding States, he does not thereby become free, but shall be delivered up upon the claim of the person entitled to his services. But this is not in consequence of the recognition of the right of property in such person, notwithstanding the state laws; but in virtue of an express article of the Constitution, which constitutes one of its compromises upon the subject of Slavery. This view of the matter was placed in a clear light in the recent debates, by one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the Senate, when he insisted that the claim, on the part of the slaveholders, though nominally to remove their property, was, in reality, to transport their laws into the territories. One his, therefore, only to imagine a territory governed by the various and conflicting laws of thirty is dependent States to appreciate the absurdity of the pretension.

But it is insisted that the prohibition carnes

with it a reproach to the slaveholding States, and that submission to it would degrade them. This is obviously the principal, if not the material ground of opposition to the measure that is persisted in; and most assuredly, if it were well founded, we would have no just ground to take exception to the earnestness with which it is sustained. Let the objection therefore, be fairly and dispassionately considered. Very erroneous opinions of the dispositions of the Northern people are entertained by those who think them cais congection with such great results—we have pable of desiring the degradation of any of the witnessed the addition of nine slaveholding and only three non-slaveholding. States to the Conslaveholding or otherwise. They entertain too only three non-slaveholding, States to the Con-federacy, beyond those which were provided for enlightened a sense of their own interests; they before the adoption of the Constitution, making them stand fifteen. The preponderance originally secured to the non-slaveholding that he knowledge of which they are above all, too national in the States, with the Constitution, has thus and original to the Constitution, has thus here any thinking agreement of the Constitution, has thus here any thinking agreement of the Constitution, has thus here any thinking agreement of the Constitution, has thus here any thinking agreement of the Constitution, has thus here any thinking agreement of the Constitution, has thus here any thinking agreement of the Constitution of the Constitution, and they are above all the general from a young man who arryers with the suppression of the Constitution, making thus deciration thus a wond in the steamship America from New York withhold my approbation from a bill for the blanks of the Constitution, making thus the constitution of the constitution, making thus the constitution of These facts cannot be controverted or concealed, the measure would draw after it such grave con-

But this is not the only, nor even the most re- State or country they may have emigrated. They on all who settle in the territories, from whatever palaire, view which we are compelled to take of the present pretensions of our brethern of the slaveholding States. Slavery is now presented in a livery which it never wore before. On every previous occasion when the present of the laws of the la

mye gone before it. It is a re-cuactment of the Ordinance of 1787, which prohibited the intro-duction of Slavery into territories which has been ceded by several of the States to the United tates. The difference between the effects of he two measures, consists only in the fact, that the territory to which the Ordinance of '87 was applied, was, previous to its cession, subjected the introduction of Slavery; while the territories to which it is now sought to be applied had, at the time of the cession to us, been alclaimed the principle which triumphed in the quactment of the Ordinance of 1787? Thomas enactment has been again and again repeated, with the general concurrence of the Southern members, and often through their particular instrumentality. A full fifth of the States of the Union has been organised as territories unoldest of them, conformity to this principle in the Ordinance of '87, was required, even in the State constitution and government, and the bill diversities of opinion and feeling upon the giving to the Ordinance this application, was reorted by a Committee of which William B Giles of Va., was chairman, and John Rutledge of S. C., a member. It was passed in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 5, and among the ayes will be lound the respected names of Baldwin and Jack-on, of Ga.; Breckeuridge and Brown, of Ky.; Franklin and Stone, of N. C; Stephens, Thompon, Mason, and Wilson Cary Nicholas, of Va. egree, been settled by emigrants from the

sumpter, of S. C., and Wright, of Md. The States which have grown up under and in conformity to that ordinance have, in a very great olding States. Thousands of these hardy and enterprising pioneers, many of them, among the nost respectable of their fellow-citizens, for a series of years in succession, left their friends and neighbors in the slaveholding States for what was then the Far West, accompanied by their prayers and benedictions; it never entering into the imagination of either that in doing so they submitted to any personal or sectional reproach or degradation. Prosperous and hap-py in their new abode, they and their associates, and the great enterprise they accomplished, have been honored and admired by all who have witnessed their success. One of those very ettlers, after assuming, and for many years

discharging the responsibility of enforcing the Ordinance of 1787, and after enjoying a large share of his country's confidence and respect in other forms, was finally elevated to the Presidency, and died in that exalted station. Another highly distinguished inhabitant of one of the territories, subject to the same restriction, after having also, for a long series of years, borne the esponsibility af seeing to the execution of this now derided Ordinance, as Governor of the Terrritory, is, at present, the favored candidate for the same high office, of portions, of the citizeps of the slaveholding as well as of the other

In the face of facts like these, it is possible that the application of this restriction to New-Mexico and California can operate to the disparagement of our brethern in the slaveholding States ' No impartial mind can, I think, regard it in this light; and if there be any other objections insisted on that are worthy of notice, I am not apprised of them. None that are ten-able can in my judgment be offered. The measure is right in itsetf; and what is right may always be done with ultimate safety. The present generation stand in the same relation towards these very extensive territories in which the savages of 1787 stood towards the northwestern Territory. If we act as wisely, as they did, results not less glorious than those which reflect such undying honor on the policy of that

Slavery in the District of Collumbia; and Lobserve in it a generality of expression in respect to the time when, and the circumstances under which, it was the opinion of the Convention Most reflecting and philanthropic minds live in the hope that they will one day see Slavery aboshed, not only in that District, but in the rought then together.

o abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, adoption. has been repeatedly avowed, as well when a reflection has but served to confirm my conto my continued opposition to that measure. The subject was only incidentally introduced, and there was consequently but little care taken in regard to the terms in which the suggestion

The form of expression which I employed has, it appears, led muny honest and intelligent men to assume that the remark related exclusively to the past, and was not intended to convey my present views on the matter. This construction, though, perhaps, not unwarranted by the words employed, is, in fact, erroneous; and it due to truth, to fair dealing, and to all who take an interest in the matter, that the subject should now be placed in its true light.
It is not to be denied that many of the reaons which, in 1837 and before, operated to prouce the convictions I then expressed, no longer exist; and if, when writing to the New York deegation at Utica, I could have anticipated what has since occurred, I should have felt it my duty to discriminate between the reason which had passed away, and those which yet remain. But when my letter to them was written, nothing could have been farther from my expectations, than that I should ever again be a candidate for the Presidency; and, of course, it was not my intention to say what my conduct would be on this or any other matter, if again an incumbent of that place.

I have spoken, in a former part of this letter, of the three leading features of the policy, in re-gard to Slavery, adopted by the Fathers of the Republic. History, if true, must record the fact, that the North has hitherto faithfully sustained her part, in the maintenance of this policy, and in none more so than in that which inculcates forbearance on the point now referred to. I wish to see the forbearance which has so long characterized her conduct in this matter, still farther continued. Approving of the Plat-form which the Convention has adopted, and conscious, from my impressions of right and duty in regard to it, that I shall be among the last to abandon it, I prefer not to connect our efforts mit to be, in some degree at least, affected by captives on board.

different considerations.

In my judgment, all that is necessary to insure success, is dispassionate, but steady and firm action. Let the great principle we are now contending for, be once more re-established in the councils of the nation, and the institution of Slavery in the District of Columbia will fall of itself. Other and more important interests will interfere, and induce the inhabitants themselves to labor tor its removal.

I must not, however, be understood, either by what I now say, or by what was said in my letter to the New York Delegation at Utica, as repenting the declaration that I would, if elected withhold my approbation from a bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District. I could of expediency, circumstances must control. At for want of provisions. They were obliged to that time, the apprehension was honestly enter-kill their working cattle for food, and their stock of expediency, circumstances must control. At for want of provisions.

which are not permitted by the laws of the terriconflict of opinion in regard to it, the question
only has been, how far the policy of 1787 should
be carried out by prohibiting or restricting the
extension of Slavery in territory which was at
the time, subject to its introduction. Most of
the lerritory of the United States which was
the territory of the United States which was
strengthed by the Missouri Compromise, has been

Territory, and in doing so, made themselves contented, prosperous and happy.

Let us for a moment look at the character of
this apprehension have passed away, we are, on
this apprehension have passed away, we are, on
the territory of the laws of the territhe character of our Government, through
spirit and character of our Government of the North-western
the successful encroachments of the North-western
the successful encroachments of the North-western
the this apprehension have passed away, we are, on the successful encroachments of the slave power. If, under such circumstances, two branches of the National Legislature should decide that a due regard for the public interest requires the passage of such a law, I should not, if President, think it within the line of my duty to ar.

A lot of 20 tons prime dew-rotted hemp was shipped yesterday from this city by way of the line of the outrage on the German girl has now rushed to the other extreme, and is strongly against their prosecutors.—Cin. Atlas.

Among the difficult subjects that occupied the attention of my illustrious predecessor, while I was a member of his Cabinet, and of myself while President, that of River and Harbor Im-

While the conviction was very general with ourselves and others, that a large class of them was deserving of aid from that quarter, and that it could be extended to them without exceeding the prescribed powers of the Government, all were strongly impressed with a deep sense of the liabilities to abuse, to which the legislation ed in a war with Mexico, which claimed continued dominion over that State. The territories in regard to which the question is now made, are among the conquests of this war. It is, therefore, in effect, whatever may have been the original objects of the war, an appeal to the inhabto the measure his official annotion, by approving a bill to carry it into effect, under the new Government? George Washington. Within the continue in retirement to the case of Slavery into territories, which the U. States of Slavery into territories, which the U. States have, in fact, acquired by the sword, but which the last sixty years, and down to 1838, the same do all that could be rightfully done by the Executive, to prevent abuses by appropriations for objects that were not entitled to the aid of the Federal Government. The appropriations for River and Harbor Improvements contained in as the too visibleness of scantiness of population, ects of Congress approved during our respective effected by the threefold cause of famine, extermiacts of Congress approved during our respective administrations, will show the result of that

conviction; and I know of nothing that would prevent me from pursuing the same course if I should again occupy the office of President .-The subject is one of vast importance, and well deserving the attention bestowed upon it by the Chicago Convention of last year. I have not before me the letter addressed by my lamented friend, Gov. Wright, to that body, but I was strongly and favorably impressed by the views he expressed upon the general subject.

The views which I have for many years en

ertained in regard to the best disposition by Congress, of the Public Lands, have been re ently set forth in my published letter to the Industrial Congress." They were:

First. That Congress ought to act upon the vinces, viz: a principle, that the United States have a greater Nenagh, &c. nterest in the early settlement and substantial improvement of the Public Lands, than in the nount of revenue which may be derived from

Secondly. That the accumulation of large tracts, in few hands, should be discountenanced:

omes for themselves and their families. These opinions were announced as far back as 1835, while a candidate for the Presidency. I set forth also, in my letter to the Industrial Congress, the recommendations I had, while President, made to Congress, and the acts I had approved to promote the policy I had avowed. The general principles I have sustained upon the subject of the disposition of the Public Lands, are in harmony with the resolution of the Convention, with this difference; that while the Convention propose free grants of limited quantities, for ac tual settlement, the farthest that I had gone was to recommend grants of portions of them at prices little, if anything, more than sufficient to defray the expenses of survey and location -The policy to which I have so long adhered, and for the success of which I have been sincerely solicitous, makes the early, and, as far as practicable, substantial settlement of the Public lands, the principal and the revenue derived from the sales of them, a secondary and comparatively unimportant object.

I regard the question of revenue as only imwhich these objections would, in all reasonable robability, be as well effected as they can by se execution of a pecuniary consideration from the settlers, the relinquishment of that consideration would, with me, be no objection to the measure. From a report of the Committee on Public Lands, which has lately been forwarded sures contained in the report of the committee apday, will follow the labors and perpetuate the memories of these by whom it is now upheld. Lands have been pledged to the public creditors origin and intention of the emeutes of April, May, for one of the loans of the last year. If this i so Congress will, without doubt, if any plan for been postponed. the free gift of any portions of the Public Lands clared against the National Assembly. That of to actual settlers should be reafter find favor in June, Socialist, MM. L. Blanc, L. Rollin, and to actual settlers should hereafter find favor in their eyes, see that the objection arising from this Causaidere had procested in an excited, but inefthat it should be abolished, which has not been cause be, in some proper way, obviated. Come feetnal manner, against the report. usual on the part of friends of immediate action. what may, the good faith of the Nation must always be scrupulously maintained. -

My opinions in regard to the Protective Du ties and the best sources of Revenue, were very States also-in the latter through the agency of fully given in my-letter to the Indiana Conventhe State Government, to whom the Constitu- tion in 1843, which was extensively published: tion wisely leaves exclusive power in the mat and they are the same now, I, on that occasion. ter, and in the former by Congress. I may be gave my reasons for regarding the system of taxmistaken, but I think I see in the guarded lan- ation in force in the States, viz: a Direct Tax guage of the Kesotution evidence of an appre-hension on the part of the Convention that a table than a system of Duties upon Imports. I difference in opinion to some extent at least, gave also my teasons for believing that Duties existed among its members upon the point referred to, and of an enlightened and truly patri- used, as the mode by which the Federal Governotic resolve not to suffer that circumstance, if it ment would collect its revenues, in preference existed, to weaken the moral power of their to a resort to direct taxation. Although the lat anapimity on the great question which has ter policy is, I believe, steadily gaining in the public mind, its advance has not yet been My opinion in favor of the power of Congress sufficient to authorize us to expect its early

In the meantime the Government must have candidate as while President; and every day's revenue for its support, and the very heavy debt which it has recently incurred ought to be paid viction of its correctness. I at the same time as soon as practicable. Under these circumtime expressed myself strongly against the ex- stances I acquiesce in the resolve of the Convenpediency of exercising it; and in a recent letter tion, that the means for these purposes should be to the New-York Delegation at Utica, I referred raised by a Revenue Tariff.

I have deemed it due to the Convention, and to the occasion, to depart thus much from the rule which I crescribed to myself in my letter to the Industrial Congress, in regard to farther expositions of my opinions upon public questions. Having done so, I shall, for the rest of the can vass, adhere to that rule, and leave the whole disposition of it all should be, and I certainly ed; this is not credited.

France and England will interfere to adjust the will be, satisfied.

I am, gentlemen, Very respectfully your friend, M. VAN BUREN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, JOSEPH L. WHITE and SALMON P. CHASE, Esqs., Committee of Buffalo Convention.

Late news from Kingston was received by an arrival at New Orleans, August 16th. A special session of the Legislature had assembled, to provide ways and means for carrying on the noticeable in our streets, speculation has ceased, business is almost at a stand, and in a word, the inhabitants of this Island look forward to the future with distrustful anxiety and dismal foreboding."

Attempts were making by Captain Darling to introduce the culture of Tobacco in Jamaica, ed on Saturday evening, at Thales Railroad, while with good encouragement. His first crop has procuring a ticket for Limerick, where he expectturned out well, and gave promise that the ed refuge among his friends. The British Govern The cigars made business would be successful. from the tobacco grown by Capt. D.were pronounced superior to the inferior Cuba cigars, large quantities of which are annually imported into Jamaica.

A Dutch vessel had arrived at Kingston News was received of the capture of a Slaver, to sustain it, with an issue which, all must ad- at Sierra Leone 28th June, with upwards of 500

We find in the Diario de la Marino, received from the Crescent City, advices from Menda to the 27 ult. The success of the whites still continues, and they are recovering the towns which been retaken by the Spanish force with com-paratively small loss .-- N. Y. Tribune.

We learn from a young man who arrived that time, the apprehension was honestly enterlained, that there was danger of a servile war,
in consequence of the extent to which the agitation of this question had been pressed.

Participating in this apprehension and believing that such a declaration, in advance of any
action of Congress upon the subject, would have
a salutary influence in allaying excitement, and
warding off the danger which menaced the peace
of the siaveholding States, I did not hesitate to
make it. White, on one hand, all grounds for
this accretion to which the agitation of this question had been pressed.

Participating in this apprehension and believing that there working cattle for food, and their stock
of brendstuffs was nearly exhausted. Their
wheat and barley crops have been eatirely destroyed by crickets, which appeared in astonishing numbers, and like the locusts, destroyed
every kind of vegetation in their path. The
Mormmon emigrants consisting of about seven
hudred, in five companies, were met at Ash
Hollow, on Platt River, 125 miles this side of
Fort Laramie. They were getting on well, and
had plenty of provisions.—St. Leuis Organ.

Hemp for Canada.

A lot of 20 tons prime dew-rotted hemp

onverted into days States, and admitted into this measure, and compare it with others that rest its passage by the exercise of the voto The Latest News from London and tretains. BY THE CAMBRIA.

Our special messengers from Doblin, the North

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, August &

and South of Iteland, have just arrived, bringing the latest news from all parts of the island. Our Dublin correspondents state that the trains provements by the Federal Government, occuich arrived from the South of that city, yester day, report that a large force of constabulary had proceeded from different points at 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d, and others at an early hour yeseday morning, so as to form a cordon in the di-ection of the Keeper Meuntain, the main access which is by a deep and sullen gorge, the summits of which, at each side, are surrounded with huge stones. A body of some 1100 constabiliary are said to be engaged in this movement, but none

the camp, outside Truries, the poor fellows have to lie on their backs, with their ammunition on heir breasts, to keep it dry, the weight of artouche box being some seventeen pounds.

The whole line of milway, from Dublin towards to South, is completely quiescent, and, says a But little business has been transacted recently in the Mexican Congress, owing to the absence of e course of Friday, "nothing strikes one so much ation, and immigration!"

The twenty-three reputed rebeis of Ballingarry, who were brought into Dublin yesterday, and lodged in Kilmainham, are to be sent back to Tippetary, and tried by a special commission for high treason. Some of these prisoners were wounder at the skirmish on Saturdsy last. More arrests have taken place at Dublin. At a ate hour on Saturday night, the following persons

were committed to Newgate, on the warrant of the Chief Commissioner of Police, viz: Gilbert White, law clerk; Francis Hanvey, alias Hanney, do.; James Edward O'Donohoe, do; and Andrew James Doyle, printer.

The printers of the Nation, who had been comitted to Newgate, have been released, on bail,

with the exception of three.

A number of arrests have been made in the pro vinces, viz: at Cork, Galway, Roscrea, Clonmel, The commission of Oyer and Terminer opens in Dublin on Tuesday next. The State trials will be proceeded with. The summons have already been served upon the jury. Mr. Hoban, the prin-ter of the Tribune, intends to plead guilty, relying,

under his peculiar circumstances, upon the cler ency of the crown.

Of the whereabouts of Mr. Smith O'Brien and afforded for the acquisition of small portions, by such of our citizens, wherever residing, as are in good faith desirous of possessing them as their capture. We should not feel our courtesy at their capture. We should not feel our courtesy at their capture.

their capture. We should not feet surprised if was prothey have actually made their escape, and fled to that dis America—the land of the free. Our Belfast cor-temondent, in a letter dated yesterday evening, sity of cultivating good feeling between the two says that every succeeding day brings with it still greater excitement on the part of the public, and especially of the repealers of Belfast, with regard the state of the South and West. The Dublin day mail is gvery evening besieged in a manner that the new authorities are as obliging and cour-with parties clamorous to obtain the latest information from the headquarters of the insurgents. The club system has been completely abandoned in that they have expressed their determination to that town, and several of the leading confederates keep out all the Mexican regular soldiers. The are non est. The neighborhood of Newry has become much who relieve each other every week. There is

ring repeal principles. This is only arming one adventu part of the population against the other—a course make definite arrangements for the successful te which the Government must bitterly repent ere mination of the schemes.

The commercial intelligence from Dublin dated tion is shown towards the Americans who are still last night, informs that on the stock exchange there. there. Consols were yesterday sold for 863-8a86 1-2, and three and a quarter per cent, stock 86 3 8a 86 5-8. In breadstuffs little was doing. Indian corn had a retail demand at 34s, to 35s, for white and vellow. United States portant, because it affords a prospect of securing while and yellow. United States flour, sweet, regularity and a greater degree of stability in found buyers at 31 to 32s per bbl., and Canadian found buyers at 31 to 32s per bbl., and Canadian regularity and a greater degree of stability in found buyers at 31 to 32s per bbl., and Canadian sented himself at a place called Zimapan, with 200 shigh these objections would in all reasonable one body the sented himself at a place called Zimapan, with 200 of the Sierra insurgents, and intensted to the inhabper bbl, for white and yellow.

Our letters from the capital, dated last nights have just arrived, by which we are informed that Paris continued tranquil, notwithstanding some uneasiness which was felt respecting the discloto last. The discuss

The Bank of France returns for the past week somess no feature worthy of commen

Our accounts state that Gen. Hedema had arrive ed at Copenhagen, as President of the Council Von Krogt had been commissioned, ad interin to ass time the command of the Danish army. More Gennan ships had been condemned. The Elbe is to be strictly blockaded for some time. Hopes were entertained at Copenhagen that the Prussian forces would not advance

Important from Germany. Great excitement prevailed at Berlin respecting

he oath of allegiance. Many trades had struck work. Disturbances vere hourly expected. The cholera has made its appearance at Berlin.

Madrid letters of the latest date say that Nar-vaez would dissolve the Chambers, and call a new one, to meet in December next.

Smith O'Brien Arrested. Boston, Aug. 28.

Brown & Shipley's Liverpool circular, of Aug. 12, says that the same grounds for uneasiness as mentioned in their last, still exists as to the result of the harvest and potatoe crops. The weather mother, Downger Lady O'Brien, with whom he recontinues variable. Charles Albert has been utterly defeated, and vass, adhere to that rule, and leave the whole milan is in the possession of the Austrians. It is matter in the hands of the people, with whose rumored that the Emperor of Austria had resign-

Italian difficulties, and exact of Russia to define her position in reference to the Germanic Confederation. This is considered by no means as cer-

Another conspiracy against the Spanish Ministry

has been completely st.ppressed.
IRELAND.—The correspondent of Freeman's Jour-nal says, that a communication had been made to the Irish Government through the Catholic clergymen, stating that the proscribed gentlemen are willing to surrender themselves upon the assurance that they will not be capitally punished. Since this another proclamation has been issued warning all vessels and persons, under the penalty The foreign news by the Britannia was received to-day at this city, by Pigeon express, beating the newspaper associations altogether. The news below was sent both South and West in advance of gislature is to meet on the 1st of September.—N.

ment reigns supreme, and every day lessens the probability of an outbreak. Every precaution has been taken to put down all demonstrations.

O'Brien was lodged in the Dublin jail. He expressed himself as being utterly hopeless of accomplishing his object, as the people in the mountains 280 Africans, received on board at St. Helena.

News was received of the contern of a Sleena. he seems perfectly cheerful.

the cewspaper combination.

Great Fire in Auburn

ACRUSN, N. Y. Thursday, Aug. 24 A fire broke out this morning about 2% o'clock. Messrs. Derby's book establishment is burned down, together with several stores. The New Era printing office is more or less damaged from fire and water. The Post Office nad to be temporarily removed on account of the progress of the flames. The total loss is about the Secretary, the duties of the office will devolve public. I propose the fitting up of the fit have been in the possession of the Indians. The towns of Bacalar, Tinum, and Pastunich have \$30,000, which, however, is well insured .-- N. Y. Tribune.

> Late from Chihunhua. A letter from Chihuahaa was received in this

the 20th

Squire Collins, who left Washington as an express for the Government, travelling by way and hope it may of Saltillo, had arrived safely at Chihuahua, but its proper home. without orders to evacuate the city, which Gen. Price expected by him. It is stated that David Morgan, who was despatched by Gen. Wool to Chihuahua, with instructions to Gen. Price to retire from that city, had not reached his destination. It is supposed he was murdered.—St. Louis Rep., Aug. 24th.

If there was anything wanting to show the blindness and the injustice of mob-law, it is to be found in the fact that the excitement which

(From the N. O. Evening Mercury, 2hd.) Later from Mexico

The British West India steamer Severn, Captain meent, arrived at Ship Island on Saturday. Sheft Vera Cruz on the evening of the 15th inst., and rings papers from the city of Mexico to the 13th ad from l'ampico up to the same date. The English courier left the city of Mexico e he 13th. At that time the city was perfectly qui

and Congress was debating the propriety of a for ther reduction of the Tariff, which, if carried, wil have the effect of admitting American cotton a 21 per cent, duty, and will abolish all the revenue laws which prohibit articles of any description. The present Government is said to be the mos rigorous which has ever controlled the destinies of Mexico. Hercera is daily becoming more popular, and every exertion is being made to revive commerce. There has been much speculation as o the whereabouts of Paredes, but it was gene-

rally believed at the last accounts that he the city of Mexico. The Arco Iris on the 15th says that there is fine prospect of bringing the Indian difficulties an end, and that there will be treaties of peace between all the tribes and Mexico, soon concluded But little business has been transacted recently

The Governor of States are required to report to the Government all strangers arriving within their dominions—such persons to be allowed all the freedom and protection and privileges of a Mexican citizen, on condition of their disclosing their in-tention to remain in the country.

The revolutionary movement under Paredes is entirely suppressed. Don Ramon Giuzanola, on of his principal officers, was taken prisoner on the 8th inst., and has since been tried and shot. Mr. Clifford is treated in the most courteous manner, not only by the Government, but also by private individuals. He has expressed his deter-

nation to return to the United States in Octobe next. A proposition is before the Mexican Congress to establish consulates only at London, Havre, and Hamburg, and to constitute all other offices as supplementary consulates. Its passage is considered doubtful. Don Arrillaga, the business agent of Santa Anna

in Mexico, came as a passenger in the Severa, bound for Jamaica, where it is said, he is to marry the daughter of the ex-Dictator. Letters have been recived from Santa Anna, in which he has annou ed to his friends that his wife is insane. On the 1st inst., the Minister of war dismissed from the service over 200 officers, who have expressed themselves in his favor. In Vera Cruz all is quiet. The American me

cord between the two nations had not dis-

There is not a single Mexican soldier at preser in Vers Cruz, and many of the wealthiest inhabi tants take part in guarding the town. It is said ganized a police of forty Americans, and we learn Castle is manned by seventy-five of the citizens, excited from the imprudent and impolitic conduct of the magistracy refusing to allow any person to act as a special constable who is suspected of faers, from this city, has visited Tampico t In l'ampico, as in Vera Cruz, the best dispo-

From Mexico.

We have received the Arco Iris of the 5th and 6th inst. From the Arco Iris of the 6th we learn itants that they must join the insurrection of Pareed off to the Sierra without attacking them.

At Mazatlan there had been another promoncio

mento, headed by D. Antonio Palacio who had been collector of the port. His politica plan is not known; but it is intimated that he wishes to seize some vessels, shortly expected at Mazatian, with a million and a half of dollars. The rection.

ber, Roone Miranda, to the castle of Ulua. On the 28th Lieut, Col. Ramon Guizasola wa arrested at Tlainepantia. He had been in com-mand of the 17th battalion which pronounced at Guanajuato, and delivered the city to Paredes. The Monitor, of the city of Mexico, is very tent in its denonciation of the insurgents, and de-sires death to the whole of them, and censure-Bustamente for not having already executed them, In speaking of news from Havana, the Arca Ira says that not much credit should be given to news coming from the North, "for everything is infected with the vaporing of which the Yankees make much use. - N. O. Cresent, 19th.

Brief Memoir of Smith O'Brien.

The second son of Sir Edward O'Brien, (who died in 1837) of the county of Clare, was born in 1808, his mother being a rich heiress. Sir Lucius, the elder brother, was born in 1806. Another brother married the daughter of Sir Aubrey de Vere: the wife of the Rev. A. Martineau is a sister; Frankfort advices to July 21, announce that another sister is the wife of Hon, and Rev. C. Mon-war was to be actively recommended with Den- sell, (brother of the Earl of Malmesbury) one of the Prebendaries of Salisbury and Rector of ton. The Marquis of Thomond is the present head of the house of O'Brien or Bryen, which traces its origin to the Hibernian monorch, Brian Borothme, if he dies without male issue Sir Lucius Smith's elder brother, will succeed him. who has six children, is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and was first returned to Parliament, as a Tory, for the family borough of Ennis in 1830.

After long opposing O'Connell and reform (during which period he fought a duel with the late Tom sides, has an income of some \$20,000 a year.

The following is a description of him in the bulletin denouncing him a traitor: William Smith O'Brien-No occupation; forty six years of age; six feet in height; sandy hair; dark eyes; sallow, long face; has a sneering smile constantly on his face; full whiskers, sandy, a little gray; well set man, walks erect, dresses well,

Late and Important from Yucatan.

The brig Mount Vernon, Captain Ducey, arrived

this morning from Campeachy, which place she left on the 14th inst. We learn from Captain Ducheering character. Letters which were received in Campeachy stated that Valladolid and Fakar had been retaken by the government troops, and that the Indians were returning to the mountains. Also, that a misunderstanding had taken place beadministration. Every thing was dark and unsatisfactory. The Mercantile Intelligencer is quoted by the New Orleans Bulletin as saying: "Rain has already seized the greater part of the population, starvation is fast following in its train; universal gloom is the only feature noticeable in our streets, speculation has ceased, subsistance and money for their troops, crops all through the country are very promi

> The Norwalk and Sandusky Banks The Ohio Life and Trust Bank received the notes of the Norwalk Bank this morning. The La-fayette and Franklin Banks refused it. Some of the best informed brokers say that the Norwalk Bank will hold good; others think it doubtful— There is nothing certain in regard to it. The notes of the Sandusky Bank have been refused by all the city Banks and brokers, The river has fallen 8 inches in the last 24 ho The Eastern mail has failed beyond Wheeling.

> Mr. Robert J. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, left Washington yesterday morning for Rockaway, where his family had preceded him. No man more requires or better deserves some recreation from his antuous duties than the Secretary; and we have no doubt, when he re-turns to his post after the lapse of a few days, he will bring back with him renovated health and greater capacity to encounter the labors of upon McClintock Young, Esq. - Union, Aug. 20,

among the passengers who went out to Liver-pool in the steamship America from New York

ABDUCTION.

We insert the following at the request of t GENTLEMEN.

whose name I have not been able to learn, called about a after dark at the house of R. W. Watson, (a very hones man,) and left before day, leaving with Mr. Watson negro child, now about h or 6 years old. She is a very black child, with quite smooth features; rather likely than

COMMERCIAL.

RAGGING AND ROPE. The demand for the des continues good and prires are maintained. Sales Thursday of a few small tots at Bijalde for Bagging, and asic for Rope, excerding to quality; also a rale. sits Rope at 64c. Sales Friday of 100 pieces and 100 sile at life, and fife; also a few light orders at the same solutions. A sale Saluntay of 112 pieces at 15c, and furnitary of 300 coils Rope on private terms; 200 coils at (c; 35 pieces and 35 colls, and 74 pieces at hie and 64c. the or two small orders filled to day at the and 610 which are the prevailing rates. The receipts this week are 1000 seces and 1561 coils. The actual stock now on hand wasive carefully estimated, and find it to appoint to \$1%; seces and 3500 coils. Upwards of one-half of the stock of Bagging, and about half the stock of Rope is held out of the market by the owners.

FLOUR AND GRAIN-The market is well so mi the sales have been firm through the week. tast Thursday and Friday of 350 bbis in lots at \$3 60a\$3 65. Sales since then of 975 libbs in various lots from stores per bbl delivered. The receipts this week by the river and from the country, exclusive of the mills, amount to 1,207 bbis. Grain continues in demand as the supplies are light. Sales of Wheat during the first of the week were at 60a61c; since then prices have advanced to 62a. 6le. Corn we quote in lots at 28a20c; retail mies at 23a Sic. Sales of new Outs at 16a77c for bright lota; retail sales of old oats at 22a23c.

GROCERIES-The market is bough holders manifest much firmness for Sugar and Coffee at present quotations. We have accertained the exact stock of these articles now in first hands in the market, and our figures may be relied on asbeing correct. The stock of each is as follows:

Sugar, 4,018 tibds. Coffee, 6,277 bags.

The stock on hand of these articles on the 1st of Septen ier, a year ago, were 2,000 hids Sugar, and about 7,500 sage coffee. The current rates then were figure for sugar, and Tase for softee. The current rates to day are to or sugar, and 7a7ic for coffee by the quantity. The stock if sugar in Cincinnati in first hands is estimated at shout. 1,000 hiids. We quote sales of 12 hhids and 21 hhids o Thursday and Friday last at 4 4 100; and 10 hads at 440 Sides Monday of 65 hhds old segar at 12c, and 20 hhds at tigatic. Sales yesterday and to-day of to-hints in luis at tiatic. Retail sales inhble at tinic. No receipts, Loui and refined Sugar in bbis we quote at faitle for the differ ent numbers. Havana Sugar in boxes at 64a75c as per quality. Rio Coffee appears a little firmer. York at the last dates were at a further advance of a of a tent on previous sales. Sales in the first of the week of 190 bags at 75c, and 12 bags superior at 75c. Sales Monday of 62 bags at 7a74c. Sales since then light at 74a7ac. A sale to-day of 123 bags at 70. Retail sales at 74x74c .-The receipts this week have amounted to 627 bags. Hauna Coffee dull at 6ja7c; Java 12alic. Plantation Moasses is rather firm. We hear of a sale of 1995bis at 260, We quote retail sales at 26a27c. No receipts. Sugar house Molasses we quote at 35a43c, according to quality. Cheese s in fair demand. We quote sales in lots at Gaige. Rice

sales at danie. Receipts 22 tlerces. HEMP.—The prices of Hemp continue firm. We hear of rales of only about 10 tons dew rotted at \$105a110 per ton. The sales at St. Louis on Friday and Saturday last were heavy at \$86a100 per ton. The receipts this week are 305 bales.

n fair demand for retail sales, the stock is light. We quote

TOBACCO-We notice a very evident improvement n the tobaccomarkot, though the receipts are light .-From present indications the growing crop will not be as arge as was expected during the first of the season. The wet weather has done a serious injury to the plunts in middle and southern Kentucky, particularly on the Cumberiand and Tennessee rivers; and also at various points on the Kentacky river. In many parts of Missouri, the while on the other hand we learn that in the neighborhood of St. Louis, and the river in places there is a decided fall. ing off both is the quantity and quality of the crop. The sales this week are as follows: Todd's, 28 this at the foldes; but the inhabitants determined to resist, at all lowing rates: Firsts \$3 55at 50; Seconds \$2 10a3 25, com-hazards, and Mejia, seeing their resolution, march-mon \$1 50at 75. Sales at the Planter's of 30 bloks at the ollowing rates: Firsts \$1 05a470, Seconds \$285a335. sentinon \$1 900225. The total sales of the week are 48 hhds. The amount on band 500 hhds-ussaid 420 hhds.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER

J. Ballowin, Bethany, Va. GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky. C. C. EVERTS, Utica, N. Y. ANDREW J. STEVENS, Wheeling, Va. D. M. Dewey, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y. HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings. Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.

D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y. II. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky. Rev. Hoopen Crews, Mount Morris, Illinois Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky.

J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Clucinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SHITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts., Philadelphia P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

PEMALE SEMINARY.

MRS. P. DAVIS & DAUGHTERS will resume their School on Monday, August 28, at their residence, on Seventh Street, between Walnut and Chesnut. The our seventh street, between Walout and Chesnut. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches which are pursued in the best female seminaries in our country. A few pupils will be admitted into the family of the instructors, where they will receive every paternal after.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Hon. J. T. Morehead, Hon. Wm. J. Graves, Col. H. S. Long, U. S. A., Rev. Wm. L. Breckenridge, Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D.D. Rev. John H. Heywood, Rev. W. W. Hill, Rev. B. M. Hobean. B. O. Cutter, Esq., aug 1247w

NEW STEAM PURNITURE PACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS.

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NEW LITERARY DEPOT. Third Street, between Market and Jefferson.

M. McCARTY, respectfully informs his friends
has just opened a room, 33, Third Street, for the sale of
Cheap Publications, Soots, Nagazines, Periodicale, Lith
ographic Prints, Stationery, Putent Medicines, 4c. 4c.
He is the sole agent in Louisville for the sale of Oliver
& Box. 5 Temperance Tales, Langu, Serman, Maric,
Songs, 4c., 4c.
A fair share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
July 29—Im

THE Seventeenth Amiversary of the Union Literary Society of Hanover College, will be held in the College Chapel on Thursday evening, August 17th. Am Oration will be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. N. L. Rick, D. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Diplomes will be presented to the graduates, with an Address, by A. W. Huxbancks, Esp., of Madison, is. The firends of the Society, and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Society, 1929-38 M. S. COULTER, Cor. See. Protem.

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No. 118, Chesnut Street. P HI LAD ELF HIA , Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings. Have always for sale a large stock of PAPRRS, of every variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and riety manufactured, wa IRA BURDSALL,

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